

Effective ways to study the works of great ancestors

Bahodir Kuchkarov¹

¹Namangan State University, Uzbekistan

Email: bahodir_kuchkarov@umail.uz

ABSTRACT

In Uzbekistan, special attention is paid to the study of historical, national and spiritual values in the context of socio-economic, spiritual and educational changes. All necessary conditions for the education of young people are now created. The fundamental task of today is to radically change the education system, to educate the younger generation in the spirit of enlightenment, and to encourage patriotism and creativity of the young. In this article, I will discuss the importance of studying the works of ancient great thinkers and to conduct lessons by using topics related to the personality and works of great ancestors in terms of shaping the students' spiritual outlook.

Key words: great ancestor, Tolerant person, educator, teacher, key for knowledge, moral outlook literacy, method, interactive pedagogical technologies.

1. INTRODUCTION

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoyev noted in his book 'The consent of our people is the highest assessment of our activities': We know that we have such a great and glorious history and we have great ancestors. We are proud of them. For example, the great commander Amir Temur; Al-Khorezmi, the founder of algebra; and our great ancestor Abu Rayhon bu Beruni who discovered America 500 years before Columbus; and Ibn Sino, the founder of medieval medical science; Mirzo Ulugbek, the scholar who made great discoveries in astronomy. We can speak for hours about each of these great ancestors who have made a great contribution to world civilization and culture".

As stated in the Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Education and the National Program for Personnel Training, it is necessary to educate the individual who is able to think independently in a democratic society. According to the Orientalists such as Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Ali Ibn Sino, Abu Rayhon Beruni and Caicophus, one of prerequisites for the well-being is to develop independently and logical thinking. This process demonstrates excellent activity, creativity and initiative.

Studying the works of our great scientists Beruni, Farabi, Abu Ali Ibn Sino, Mahmud Kashgari, Yusuf Hos Hojib and others who have made a significant contribution to our cultural heritage is of great educational and educational importance for future generations. In this series, the name of Yusuf Hos Hajib should be proudly mentioned. The "Kutadgu Bilig" of Yusuf Hos Hajib and Mahmoud Kashghari's "Devonu Lugati-Turk" is one of the spiritual masterpieces.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Mahmoud Kashghari's "Devonu Lugati-Turk" has emerged as an encyclopedia, which embodies the methods, policies, rules, customs, and ethics of government. It has a didactic orientation intended for the methods of state governance, from ordinary people to high-ranking officials, to the scholars, poets, peasants, cattle-breeders, craftsmen, and many other groups, categories and social groups, the state building, the role and importance of various social groups in society, and in general, it describes political, social, material, spiritual, moral and ethical issues based on the laws of that time. Mahmud Kashghari was a wise man, the great thinker, and philosopher of his time. He paid special attention to the science, knowledge and intelligence in his work.

Bilga eran savlarin alg'il o'gut,

Ezgu savi ezlasa o'zga singar.

Ardagi tila o'rganing, bo'lma quvaz,

Ardash sirin- o'gunsa angma angar.

Meaning:

Learn from the words of a scholar

When you hear the good word, it is heartbreaking.

Learn wisdom, divisions are stubborn,

There is no way to brag about its worth

(M.Kashghari 1963, Devonu Lugati-Turk, Translated by S. Mutalliboy)

The fact that this expression is condensed, laconic, sincerely permeated attracts attention. The fluency of expression, the naturalness of the phenomenon being mentioned, the fact that it is closely connected directly with everyday life also increases its impact force. Speaking about the spiritual worldview of students, as already mentioned above, we can achieve the upbringing of a person with a rich spiritual worldview by introducing them to the spiritual heritage of our great thinkers from the very first school age. The task of educating the younger generation as a morally and morally competent, educated person is in many ways interrelated with the proper organization of education in the primary classes, in particular, the training of students to think independently, the cultivation of their speech at the required level. Word reserve it is natural for a rich reader to have a wide range of thinking, a high level of spirituality, a high level of enthusiasm for reading and learning.

The child is impressive at a young age, is a quick recipient of all the information coming from the environment. He tries to pronounce what he hears and applies it in his speech. Therefore, from the beginning of the school year, it is necessary to determine the range of speech, take measures to eliminate speech defects and work on them. The richness of the word creates the basis for the rapid and thorough acquisition of the knowledge of students in all disciplines, as well as mastering the skills set out in the curriculum.

The culture of speech stands the need to improve students' reading skills, to increase literacy, and to cultivate speech. In the spiritual development of children, a special emphasis has been placed on the culture and ethics of speech since ancient times. Therefore, practical tasks for developing students' speech should be addressed.

In this regard, we should dwell on some effective ways of using modern pedagogical technologies in absorbing our spiritual masterpieces into the hearts of our young people by studying the work of the great thinker, encyclopedic scientist Mahmud Koshgari's 'Devoni Lugati- turk' in schools, lyceums and colleges.

Mahmud Koshgari was one of the greatest figures of early medieval culture in Central Asia and became famous in the field of linguistics, in particular in the study of the Turkish languages and left an indelible mark in history. Ancient traditions and legends related to the history of Turkic peoples, about 300 proverbs and sayings, wise words, more than 700 lines of poetic fragments in the work 'Devoni Lugati- turk' created by the author Mahmud Koshgari. Most of the pieces of poetry consist of quatrains inherent in the oral creativity of Turkic peoples.

Such a direction, which is characteristic of the spirituality of the Turkish nation, as in the philosophical-didactic vices and the masnawi, pandnameh (admonition) are more reflected in the "Devoni Lugati- turk". The knowledge is promoted to study, ignorance, arrogance is condemned, generosity and hospitality is glorified, being greedy is exposed and respect for parents encourages readers to listen to their speech in the "Devoni Lugati- turk".

The Vienna diagram method can be used to study the work "Devoni Lugati- turk". This method consists of the intersection of three oval figures. The circles are divided into three parts, with different parts of the assignment given in the first and third circles, and the middle circle contains their common, similarities. With the help this method, students learn how to distinguish between two categories of subject-matter, traits, and features.

After the completion of any chapter, the 'Vienna diagram' method gives an effective result in the analysis of the chapter. For example, While studying the Turkish work of "Devoni Lugati- turk" students will learn through discussion "winter and summer", as mentioned above. In this lesson, the 'Vienna diagram' method can be applied in the following order.

1. In the first circle, we write information about winter and summer.
2. We ask students to write their similarities in Circle 2. Students are given time to complete this task. When they finish, one student out of each group will introduce to what the other group of students wrote. Students are encouraged to clap their hands.



Through this method, students learn critical, analytical and creative thinking. The student will ask participants who are ready to think, ask problematic questions, to clarify and find solutions. It depends on his creative abilities and more research.

Intelligence Game: The students are divided into two groups in a classroom and placed around a table. Based on the chapters, the questions are asked in the groups:

- What is the song “Afrosiyob Alper Tunga” about in the work?
- What are the proverbs expressed in the work?
- How was the attitude expressed to the people of science in the work?
- What was written about linguistics and dialects in the work?
- What national pedagogical values are being promoted?

3. CONCLUSION

Today, the Uzbek people are proud of the rich cultural and historical heritage of their forefathers and try to preserve them. Historical monuments in our famous cities Bukhara, Samarkand, Khiva and other minor cities, archaeological closures leading to the depths of history of thousands of years, artifacts, and the precious golden manuscripts of our scientists and poets make all of us feel proud. The cultural values and spiritual heritage of the people for thousands of years have served as a powerful source of spiritual enlightenment for the eastern peoples. Despite the long-term ideological pressure, the people of Uzbekistan have been able to preserve their inherited historical and cultural values and traditions from one generation to the next. As we know, the future of each independent country depends on the younger generation, and it is one of the important tasks of our teachers have to educate them with the ideas of freedom, independence and patriotism. Hence, using modern pedagogical technologies and various teaching methods will help us to increase the effectiveness of the lessons and to enable teachers to reach the educational outcome of the goals successfully.

REFERENCES

1. Sh. Mirziyoev (2019) “The consent of our people is the highest assessment of our activities. Tashkent.
2. Mahmud Kashgari. (1963) “Devoni Lugati- turk” Translation of S.Mutalliboy Three-Dimensional Uzbek Publishing, Tashkent
3. www.ziyonet.uz